



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

Baltimore brought to her milk.

It is stated that not less than ten thousand people followed the United States troops through the streets of Baltimore on the 9th, manifesting every demonstration of joy. Not a hiss or a sound of disapprobation was heard during the whole march. The stars and stripes were thrown to the breeze all along the route. Major Sherman's battery was placed with three guns in advance, and three in the rear, while the infantry marched with closed ranks, in the centre, and with a file on each side of the street, to keep it clear. They carried their muskets loaded, with bayonets fixed. They did not see a secession flag, nor hear a word of treason.

As they left the depot, vast crowds lined the road, and cheered wildly. Bonfires were built along the entire route from Baltimore to Washington.

Thus the honor of the country is somewhat vindicated by the march of loyal troops through Baltimore. Now let the guilty wretches be punished who murdered loyal troops on the 19th of April.

The Right Spirit.

No where is the zeal in defence of the government more earnest than in Kansas. Long subjected to the rule of border ruffianism, and suffering the evils of anarchy, her citizens rally promptly to the maintenance of authority and the support of an administration which respects their rights and will protect their persons and property. An illustration of this spirit was recently afforded by J. W. Williams, of Leavenworth, who was formerly a resident of this city. Mr. W. was in this city, on his way east, when the news of the evacuation of Fort Sumter came. He immediately abandoned his journey, started for Leavenworth, and at Freeport telegraphed to have his name enrolled in a military company in his adopted home.

While in this city, Mr. W. related several instances showing the character and spirit of prominent men in the blood-baptized territory. One of them we will give our readers. Stewart, a partisan leader and companion of Montgomery, is a man of that reckless courage which prompts him to do anything or dare anything. He frequently visits in disguise the haunts of his enemies to acquire information, and if beset with any trouble invariably fights his way successfully out of their hands. On one occasion, he made an evening call at a village in Missouri twenty miles over the Kansas line. By some means he was recognised, and he was soon surrounded by a crowd who supposed they had him in their power. Discovering his position, he opened a way through his enemies by knocking down all who opposed him, and ran to a horse he had fastened at a convenient place. Jumping upon his horse, he headed for Kansas, but found himself pursued by the same kind of locomotion on which he was fleeing. His horse had been ridden forty miles during the day, and his pursuers, mounted on fresh steeds, were evidently gaining on him. Strategem was better than force in this emergency, and accordingly while passing through a piece of woods, he stooped across the road a rope with which all horsemen in that country are provided to fasten their horses and allow them a range for feed. This rope was placed high enough to clear the horse and throw the rider. Having prepared his trap, he awaited the arrival of his victims. On they came at full gallop, and down they came as the horses passed under the rope. The sound of a heavy fall smote his ear pleasantly as each rider struck the ground, and Stewart leisurely rode home to relate the success of his exploit and the discomfort of his pursuers.

Fifteen hundred Illinoisans, who had missed the opportunity to get into the Illinois regiments, have enlisted under Col. Lyon, at St. Louis.

Memphis is under the rule of a committee of safety, from whose decision there is no appeal. They have driven out from four to five thousand people, who have fled to the north. All business is at a stand still. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says there are ten thousand troops in the neighborhood of Memphis, waiting orders to attack Cairo. They are expected to rendezvous at Columbus, Ky., twenty miles from Cairo.

Election in Maryland.—Gov. Hicks has issued his proclamation designating Thursday, the 13th of June, as the day for holding a special election in Maryland for the choice of members of the next congress, which is to assemble in special session, at Washington, on the 4th of July.

Sale of Bank Stocks.—The stocks of the bank of Hall & Brothers (Bau Claire), the Osborn Bank, the Arctic Bank, the Mechanics' Bank (Whitewater), and the Horicon Bank are advertised for sale at the Merchants' Exchange in New York, on the 13th of June next.

Massachusetts.—I have just received the Gazette of May 4th, in which I observe the publication of "Quavers from the Capital, No. 9." I did not receive the copies of the Gazette containing numbers 7 and 8. They were probably intercepted by the Harper's Ferry Inquisition, and detained as "contraband goods." But as the regular Harrisburg route is now in operation again, it is to be hoped that usual mail facilities will be permitted, Baltimore to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is wonderful what a change Uncle Sam's army, "made bare" in the person of Gen. Butler, has wrought in the short space of twenty days in the attitude of pompous and belligerent Baltimore. Last night the metropolis was taken by surprise in the grand entry of a regiment of artillery from Philadelphia, with Sherman's battery and five companies of United States regulars, numbering in all about 1,500, direct from Philadelphia, through Baltimore. In conversation this morning with an officer of the Philadelphia regiment—which, by-the-by, like the New York 7th, is made up of "men of property and standing,"—he declared that not the slightest indication of hostility was observed during their passage through the city; that the few citizens who did not cheer them "held their peace," and that even "the stones of their streets" did not "cry out against them." Verily had the great "MONUMENTAL CITY" labored and brought forth a mouse! She has turned two weeks—Sundays included—into a perfect bedlam, injured her commerce and internal trade to the tune of several millions, earned a notoriety for mob-rule and disloyalty that ages of repentance can never wash out, sacrificed the lives of a score of her "inoffensive citizens who were only looking on" for the poor privilege of "paying the funeral expenses" of three Yankee soldiers she ignominiously murdered, and the lofty and magnanimous position of crawling around the feet of government authority to try and make amends for her insanity, and appease an outraged and overwhelming public sentiment. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The present peaceful position of Baltimore, however, will need watching. There is a strong secession element there which is not subdued, but only, in their own expressive parlance, "cowed." Important to the government in a territorial point of view, as the possession of Maryland is, it is still more important that the submission and loyalty of her citizens be made complete. This can be done without the shedding of a drop of blood, by the simple process which Virginia has inaugurated to drag her people into disloyalty by the force of military coercion. This process, on the principle of "elective affinity," will, in due time, purge the soil of Maryland of all her traitorous occupants and give place to a loyal and Union loving community—and this will have to be done.

There is one labor to which Baltimore will soon be called, which will be more humiliating to the traitors and more gratifying to the loyalists than anything that has yet transpired—a work that will draw the lines between loyalty and treason in such a way that every man shall be made to "show his colors," and that is the re-statement of the "stars and stripes"—American freemen can never rally under a traitorous ensign. The folds of our flag never kiss the earth but to an honorable and conquering foe. ALOFT! is the "proper sphere" of our bunting—our EAGLE SOARS! It is not the habit of "THE BIRD" to crawl like the snake. When that event takes place, the master-roll of the people will be called, and "men will be known by the company they keep."

I am glad to learn from an article in the Gazette, as well as from a letter received from my brother, that the Wisconsin people are reposing great confidence in the integrity of the administration, and are ready to do and die for the cause. I had felt all along that we should find, as soon as events had had time to transpire, that there would be little reason to find fault. On this subject I can fully endorse the views of a New Jersey correspondent to the National Republican of this city, published in this morning's issue. He says:

"Secretary Seward's letter of instructions to Hon. W. L. Dayton has given universal joy to all lovers of the Union. It has the genuine ring of the true grit, and is approved by everybody. Great confidence is being felt in the wisdom, integrity, ability and unity of the administration. The crumbling of some of the New York press is decided in very bad taste, and the Times in particular is much concerned; the Herald is becoming popular, only that one can scarce have faith in the sincerity of the fellow. No government in the world has done so much in so short a time, placed under such circumstances as Mr. Lincoln was on entering upon his duties, to extricate itself and place itself on the defensive. With a bankrupt treasury, and a demoralized army and navy, with traitors in every department at Washington, in the post offices and custom houses; without arms and munitions of war; everything in confusion and anarchy; with secession states in open rebellion, and several others as bad—yet, in nine short weeks, behold the change! History, ancient or modern, does not furnish a parallel.

New Jersey will furnish men and money, to the last man and the last dollar, to uphold the integrity of the Union.

The flag of the Union floats from nearly all Jersey Blue—our churches, post offices, custom houses, nearly all our manufacturers, our establishments and from hundreds of private dwellings.

The adopted citizens have responded nobly, and none more so than the Catholics.

Since the rain of last Monday the weather has been remarkably fine, and the troops are having a gay time parading through the whole length of the broad avenue from the capitol to Georgetown.

Yours truly, A. G.

Washington, May 10, 1861.

An exchange having stated that a fellow attempted to pass himself off in Virginia for Senator Benjamin, and came near getting his neck stretched on account of it, Practise remarks: "Pray how did the fellow enact the character of Benjamin? Did he steal something, and then threaten a lawsuit when charged with the theft?"



REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.

In the Montgomery congress Mr. Oldham of Texas, offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of making Houston a port of entry and delivery.

Mr. Olingman presented resolutions from the house of commons of North Carolina, placing that state in an independent position, and in opposition to Lincoln's government.

Mr. R. R. Cobb offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the president be requested to issue a proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, in observance of which all shall be invited to join who recognize our independence.

BALTIMORE, May 14.

Gen. Butler has issued a proclamation, and says the troops are here to enforce and uphold the laws.

WHEELING, Va., May 14.

The convention re-assembled.

Mr. Porter from committee on state and federal relations submitted a report embodying substantially the resolutions offered by Mr. Wheat, and providing for a convention in case an act of secession be sustained.

Mr. Carlisle moved to recommit with instructions to report an ordinance of separation and a constitution and form of government for the state of New Virginia. He supported his motion by an able speech, to which Mr. Wiley replied, but had not concluded at adjournment.

The Pony Express arrived from San Francisco, May 14th. Preparations were making for a grand Union meeting at San Francisco. Union meetings continue to be held throughout the state.

Gen. Sumner speaks highly of the condition of fortifications at San Francisco, and also of the U. S. soldiers there.

The San Francisco military anticipate being called upon to put down rebellion in Santa Clara county.

HARRISBURG, May 14.

Western Virginians say that part of the state will certainly form a separate state, and will include 45 counties.

All the Ohio valley supplies are cut off from Virginia.

Two thousand Virginia troops were today sworn into the United States service.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The government has accepted two regiments for three months and one for three years, from Kansas.

The postmaster general today annulled the mail contract between St. Louis and Memphis, owing to the forcible stoppage of steamers which convey them.

STEAMER PANAMA, from Galway 7th, has arrived, and brings no mail.

Lord John Russell made an important statement on American affairs, as to the federal government committing any infringement on the international law, by collecting duties from foreign ships before breaking bulk.

The law officers of the crown said so much depended on circumstances, that no definite instructions have been sent to cruisers. The government believed such collection impracticable. That blockade only be recognized when effective, and regarded letters of marque as open to the government. That southern confederacy must be recognized as belligerents.

CONSOLS 91½. American affairs did not embarrass the London money market.

HALIFAX, May 14.

Steamer Europa, Liverpool dates 4th, has arrived. Breadstuffs and provisions steady.

GREY BRITAIN.—In the house of commons Mr. Everett asked whether seeing the possibility of privateering being permitted and encouraged by southern confederacy, the American government had placed a sufficient naval force in the Gulf of Mexico for the protection of British property in American ships, and if privateers sailing under the flag of an unrecognized power would be dealt with as pirates.

Lord John Russell said that his majesty's government had directed that a naval force for the protection of British shipping be sent to the coast of America. The government had received accounts of the progress of the war in the United States of America. The government had received the day that the southern confederacy had issued letters of marque and that it was intended by the United States government that there would be a blockade of all southern ports. There were some points of law in these questions, and they have been referred to law officers of the crown for their opinion, in order to guide them in its instructions to the minister in America, and the commandant of our naval squadron.

The government has felt it was its duty to use every possible means to avoid taking part in this lamentable contest, and nothing but the imperative duty of protecting British interests in case they are attacked, justifies the government in interfering at all. We have not been involved in any way in that contest by any act, or by giving advice in the matter, and for God's sake, let us, if possible, keep out of it.

The London Times says the excitement in northern and southern sections of America has had no parallel since early days of the revolution.

WAR RISKS on American vessels detained in southern ports have advanced from 5 to 10 guineas.

WHEELING, May 14.

Convention assembled at 11 o'clock. Attendance larger than yesterday. Chair announced that the business before the convention was the report of committee on federal relations.

Committee not being ready to report, Gen. Jackson, of Wood, moved to adjourn till 2 o'clock, but withdrew it.

Resolution of Mr. Carlisle instructing the committee on state and federal relations to report ordinance declaring the connecting counties in 10th and 11th districts, including Wayne county, dissolved, and also report a declaration of independence with constitution for a new state, to be called New Virginia.

Wheat objected on the ground of forestalling action of both committee and convention.

After a debate, Carlisle finally modified his resolution so as to read asking committee to report upon the expediency of such an ordinance. The resolution was then adopted.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Special to Commercial.—A chapter of Virginia Knight Templars have officially seceded from the United States Grand Encampment.

A detachment of regulars and volunteers have left for Baltimore.

Special to Post.—The 6th Massachusetts regiment moves to-night to the Relay House. The 17th regiment is under orders for Alexandria.

Senator Kennedy of Baltimore, publishes in the National Intelligencer, to-day, an eloquent appeal to the people of Maryland, entreating them to remain loyal, and join with the north.

BALTIMORE, May 14.

Federal troops are fully established at Federal Hill. A schooner was seized at

the wharf this morning. Had a lot of pikes manufactured by Wiggins.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Robert, son of ex-President Tyler, resigned his office in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and left this city.

HARRISBURG, May 14.

It is understood that Governors Curtin and Dennison have pledged the Union men of Western Virginia the entire support of all the forces of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to protect them against secessionists. Indiana and Illinois have also pledged the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri the same war.

The governors of all free states from Pennsylvania west, have asked and obtained a pledge from President Lincoln, that no compromise or cessation of war shall take place until the national flag floats over all the national property.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.

Accounts from Jefferson City says the militia from surrounding towns and counties continue to arrive there, many of them armed and all indifferently armed.

Ex-Gov. Sterling Price has been appointed major general of the state forces, and now has command of troops in Jefferson City. Orders were issued by him yesterday that any attack by soldiers or mobs on the property of citizens or secessionists, without authority, will be promptly inquired into, and the offenders hung under martial law if the offenses amount to loss of life or property.

The officers of Gen. Frost's brigade return thanks to the officers of the U. S. regular service for kind attention and courtesy during their recent visit to the arsenal.

The U. S. volunteers have been removed from the Pacific and Northern Missouri R. R. depots.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

It is regarded as not improbable that federal forces will march from Wheeling to Martinsburg, Va., and take Harper's Ferry in the rear.

Special to the Express.—Orders have gone from the war department directing Gen. Wool to assume command at Fort Monroe.

BALTIMORE, May 14.

"A correspondent of the American at Harper's Ferry says Virginians are strongly fortified. Maryland heights overlooking Harper's Ferry is well fortified, and they are confident of not evacuating their position.

On Sunday 7,000 stand of arms and minie muskets, and 12 cannons arrived; 20 more expected same night. A bitter feeling exists in Washington Co. against Virginians. A collision is considered probable.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Following is the number of infantry regiments to be received from one state, for a total increase of 75 regiments for 3 years: volunteers, under recent determination of the government: New York 11, Pennsylvania 10, Ohio 9, Illinois 6, Maryland 4, Massachusetts 5, Missouri 4, Kentucky 2, Wisconsin 3, Michigan 3, Iowa 2, New Jersey 3, Virginia 2, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska, and District of Columbia 1 regiment each. Other regiments, viz., of cavalry is not yet ascertained.

The general government are doing what they can through its quarter master generals and officers to take proper care of volunteers.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The report freely circulated to-day that federal troops were being advanced on Harper's Ferry from the Relay House and Chambersburg, Pa., was occasioned by a dispatch of additional Massachusetts troops for the Relay House.

It is not likely that any such demonstration will be made with out simultaneously breaking the line of the rebel forces, from this point, by throwing the federal army between Richmond and Harper's Ferry. The course of the government in Virginia will depend very much on the action of the Wheeling convention, now in session.

The advanced posts in Maryland are purposely assigned to the Massachusetts regiment to make the humiliation of the secessionists greater.

The government is contemplating measures for the support of the gallant Johnson and the Union men in Massachusetts.

The report that five thousand troops are at Alexandria is false. Not over six hundred ever were there.

No southern mails are as yet cut off, with the exception of the mail between St. Louis and Memphis.

Parties from northern Missouri are now here urging the government to take possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

Three more Pennsylvania regiments are sent here to-night.

Official advices from Fort Pickens have been received. Fortifications on Santa Rosa Island continue to be erected by the federal forces. The fort is fully prepared to stand a long siege. The report of a mutiny in the fleet is unfounded.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, May 15.

Col. Anderson left this forenoon for Cincinnati via Pittsburg.

The World's Washington despatch says two gentlemen connected with the southern telegraph lines, and furnished with passes by Gov. Pickens, arrived and confirm all reports about military preparations in Virginia and North Carolina.

Beauregard has not been in Richmond. Prevailing opinion is that an attack will be made on Washington.

Savannah News states that on the morning of the 13th heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the Carolina coast, at sea.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

Gov. Hicks denies the charge made by the mayor, about his authorizing the destruction of the bridges.

NEW YORK, May 15.

The Herald's Washington despatch states from a reliable source, that the sacred remains of Washington have been removed from Mount Vernon, by Col. Washington, who has recently joined the confederate army. At the sale of Mount Vernon, Col. Washington reserved to himself not only the tomb of Washington, but also an acre of ground around it. He also bound himself not to remove the tomb.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Parties from northern Missouri now here are urging the government to station an army in that part of the country.

A large quantity of powder was discovered in the new building occupied by the New Jersey troops previous to their going into camp. No officer of the government knew anything of it how it came there. A keg of powder has also been discovered in one of the basement rooms of the patent office.

It is said great discontent prevails among the military mob at Harper's Ferry.

A serious and bloody war occurred a day or two since, in which one or more of the Kentucky volunteers of Duncan's squad were killed, and others wounded.

Before Saturday night according to the calculations of the war department, 60,000 men will be concentrated at Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

A portion of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment arrived at Woodbury this morning, and the rest of the regiment is distributed along the line of the road.

Ringsgold's artillery passed through the city on their way to Washington.

20,000 troops, via Fortville, are now laying at Locust Hill.

WHEELING, May 15.

Nothing of special importance occurred in convention this morning.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.

The jury returns the following verdict in the Camp Jackson case:

That the several victims of the events which took place at Camp Jackson on the 10th came to death from shot wounds inflicted by volunteers under command of Gen. Lyon, Col. F. P. Blair and others.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Flour, 5.15a5.20 extra state, 4.95a5.10 super western. Wheat—choice mill rates very firm for prime western; inferior grades are dull.

[This is a synopsis of the report. Impossible to get a full report to-day. Line not working between here and Milwaukee; got this via Watertown.—OPERATOR.]

The New York Zouaves at a Fire.

THEIR GALLANT CONDUCT—ALSO THEIR TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves of New York, now at Washington, are undoubtedly all that they have been represented to be, perfect devils in their actions, and yet like a horse with the devil in him, everybody rather likes them after all.

According to the special despatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Washington, May 9th, the Zouaves, chiefly instrumental in putting out a fire which threatened Willard's Hotel in Washington, and which would have been very disastrous in its consequences. The fire was in a liquor store next door but one to Willard's, on the morning of the 9th. It seemed as though it would be impossible to extinguish it. But ten men from each company in the Fire Zouaves regiment, ran down the Avenue, headed by Ellsworth. They found the engine house where they ran barricaded, but stove it in.

Here they were joined by several hundred of their companions who would not brook the idea of confinement or idle slumber while their enemy was in the field. With trumpet in hand, they came and accomplished wonders, some of which were frightful to behold, such as this: Two of the Zouaves, each a leg of the third, they seized on the neck, enveloped in flames, while the head downward, was suspended over the burning building until it succeeded in reaching a hose-pipe, which was extended from the end of a short ladder.

Col. Ellsworth seized the trumpet from a fireman, who remonstrated, insisting on his right to command. "Well," said the Colonel, "if you have more men here than I have, you can take it."

After two hours' hard and perfect work, they subdued the fire, confining it to its original building, and the one next to it. In complete order they were marshalled, when Col. Ellsworth, with the Zouaves, then Gen. Mansfield, bare-headed, addressed them, thanking them and praising them, and repeating several times, "I am proud of you, very proud of you."

After a short congratulatory speech from Col. Ellsworth, and accepting an invitation from Mr. Willard to break fast, they gave three immense cheers, sang "Dixie," and contentedly marched to their quarters in perfect order.

Nothing was too good for them after that. The fire was undoubtedly an attempt to burn the city, and the "boys" were praised all around, and money raised forthwith to present the regiment with a stand of colors.

There were some of the boys who disgraced the regiment on their arrival at Washington, by entering saloons and respectable places, and conducting themselves without regard to the rights of anybody. These Col. Ellsworth had put in chains and delivered over to the civil authorities. The other regiment arrived in the same manner, and favored the expulsion of those who had acted so disgracefully. In his speech to them he said:

We have come here to fight traitors, and we are ready for the war. [Cries of "Yes, yes!"] "Go in!" &c. If you will do your duty, my laddies, bravely, we shall go home exulting in victory, when the war is over. [Cheers.] A word about our future. It is my privilege to select our camping ground, and in a few days we shall have a house of our own. [Cheers, and a voice, "Bully!"] These exchanged for new and more beautiful and efficient weapons, which I have been permitted to select for you. They will be minie rifles with saw bayonets, and are among the first of the kind that have been given out by the government. [Loud cheering.]

You are now about to be mustered into the service of the United States, and are the first regiment who will pledge yourselves not for thirty days or sixty days, but for the whole war. [Tremendous applause, and nine loud, long and hearty cheers.] Now if any man of you has any desire to back out, and wants to leave this glorious war, go home, now is the time. Let him sneak away to his hand, and crawl over the fence and be off! [Cries of "No! no! no!"] and three cheers for Colonel Ellsworth.

Then they were drawn up in the presence of thousands of spectators, to take the oath, and were reviewed by President Lincoln, and others. The ten flags carried in the Zouave regiment, form the most beautiful stand of colors which have so far been brought into Washington by the volunteer troops. The correspondent says that they bear them with so much pride, that when they showed them to him, particularly the pet of the ten, (the one given by Mrs. Aspinwall, New York), the tear would start in the eye, as they would exclaim with rough simplicity, "There's the red, white and blue! God bless them!" continued one, a moment after, and he laid his arms affectionately around the flag that trailed down by the side of the staff. "We boys is going to fight for these pieces of cloth till we die!"

"We're going to have one more flag when come back!" said another with a sagacious wink. "I'll be the flag of secession, nailed to the bottom of 'this flag staff!'"

"That's so!" chimed in several of his comrades.

There is not a member of the regiment who is not absolutely thirsty for a chance to capture a stand of secession colors in battle and bring it home a trophy.

They took the oath. Col. Thomas announcing the ceremony. In the center of the hollow square, around the beautiful statue of the Goddess of Liberty, stood the colors of the regiment and the drum corps. The stars in the blue sky looked brightly down upon the scene, and the stars upon the national banner waved over it in the pulse like breathings of the warm summer air. Silence reigned for a moment supreme. A phenomenon occurred here which added a strange impressiveness to the ceremony, and at first seemed to cause Col. Thomas to pause. Accidentally the position taken by him was such that a clear view was obtained from the front of the old capitol, and his sentences word for word, almost as distinctly as they had been uttered. The effect was one of the most impressive I have ever witnessed, and the throng seemed paralyzed with a superstitious awe, as if the God of Nations spoke in every echo tone.

Three times the announcement and the salute were repeated. Then the regiment raised their hands solemnly in the night air and in one great thrilling, throbbing, roll-

ing thunder of more than a thousand voices blended into one, repeated the oath after the officer, and sent their "so help me God!" up into the clear blue sky for the angels to record. Cheers after cheers, loud and hearty, then broke from the ranks, and the order was commanded. "If there be any!" said Col. Thomas, as he then passed before each company in turn, "who have refused or neglected to take this oath, let him stop from the ranks." "No!" "No!" "No!" "Never!" "Never!" "Nary one!" &c., &c., were the cries of the companies as he passed. Col. Ellsworth is immensely popular with his men.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN JUDGE BUCKNER AND DR. SANDERSON AT ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 13th says:

On Friday night a fatal affray occurred at the well known saloon between two well known citizens, Dr. Sanderson and Judge Aylett Buckner. Dr. Sanderson and another gentleman were conversing in the saloon, when Judge Buckner, who was passing, and addressed by Mr. Scott, an acquaintance, stepped in and at once commenced a conversation with Mr. Scott on the universal topic of the day, when he made a remark which Dr. Sanderson imagined applied to him. The doctor at once assailed Judge Buckner, striking him over the head with a cane, and the latter clinched immediately with his assailant, without, as he says, knowing who he was.

After a short struggle and scuffle, the doctor suddenly let go his hold, and exclaiming "he has stabbed me," fell. Mr. Sanderson was conveyed to his residence, where it was found that he had received three stabs, one penetrating the liver, and two the stomach.

The judge at once gave himself up, acknowledging the deed, and saving himself entirely in self-defense. He was conveyed to the county jail, to wait the result of Dr. Sanderson's injuries, which were undoubtedly fatal. Judge Buckner was formerly from Kentucky, where he held the position of congressman, from the Harrodsburg district.

THE PRICE OF ARMS.—Sabers, with belt and sheath cost from \$7 to \$10 each, according to quality. Cutlasses, such as artillery men often use cost \$2. A breaching carbine, (Hall's pattern, which is the best), costs \$17. Sharp's rifles, a most effective weapon, about the same. Revolvers, (navy revolvers are preferable to the army pattern) cost from \$26 to \$30 a pair. A six pound brass cannon, used in flying artillery, costs \$1,000, and the gun wagon \$300. Armstrong's twelve pound rifled cannon, (an English gun, of which many are now being imported) about \$500. A six horse caisson, for artillery ammunition costs \$400.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says that John A. Washington, who shaved our patriotic ladies so abominably in the sale of the bones of the great Washington, is an officer in the traitors' army. If they ever catch a man in the patriot army stealing gruel

